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epts in your own State or County, write to rack as soon as the cloud rolled by .- use expenses; and he as poor whose ex-Oppraite Patent Office, Manhington, D.C. New York Letter.

A THOUGHT. It beats against the bars of speech

With dumb, pathetic pleading to free; To stand in kingly garb of words, That all the world may share its majesty.

But when the bars swing back, and forth steps outside the gates-lo! what stands here? A king perchance, but clothed in beggar's

Instead of gold and purple kings should -Hilds Kent in Overland Monthly.

THE DIVINING ROD'S VIRTUES. Peculiar Symbol of the Magician's

Craft-Its, Efficacy. The report comes from Michigan that some local celebrity has found a marvelous rod that is not only a sure detector of water and metal, but will indicate almost anything desired to be known. From Kansas comes the information that seventeen counties in that state possesses veritable madstones, all of

which have been severely and accurately tested and proved to be of great virtue. All this would seem to indicate that the reign of superstition and the influence of divination has not yet departed even in this practical age. The rod has always been a peculiar

symbol of the magician's craft, and the tgeney by which occult, power is maniested and worked out. Even in Holy Scripture it is employed constantly in his way. Moses wrought his miracles sefore Pharaoh by means of a rod which and been sanctioned as an emblem of divine commission. It is said, too, that Auron's rod was an oracle in the settle-ment of the contest with the princes, and when, after his death, it was laid up in the Jewish ark, it builded and brought forth almonds. The Egyptian and Assyrian astrologers and magi all are represented in succent sculp-ture as having peculiarly shaped rols, with which they divined and prophesie l. Among the Greeks and the Remans the same thing is evident, while the more savage nations of Europe held the sacred wand in great repute and reverence. Taritus talls that the gordent Germans used the rod constantly in all places of battle or conquest, and that the also divined the future much in the same way, "For this purpose," he says, "their method is simple. They cut a rod off some fruit tree into bits, and after having distinguished them them by var' ous marks, they cast them in a white cloth, then the priest draws each piece

and explains the oracle according to the marke"-In the middle ages the use of the divining rod was universal and was sano tioned by many dignitaries of church and state. It was believed to have perfect efficacy for the discovery of hidde treasure, veins of precions metals, springs of water, and especially for the discov Pry of criminals guilty of theft or mur-

Daving the sixteenth and seventeenth enturies, when the Jesuits were the child scholars of Europe, there were many treatises extant devoted to the discussion of the merits and claims of hese magic wands. In: 1650 the Jesuit nany, and that he had very frequently een it used in the actual discovery of hidden treasure,—Chicago Herald.

Some Startling Figures.

A minister in this city gave utterance to the following remarkable assertion vertiser. recently during a Sunday morning sermon: "In 1850 the number of insane in the population of the United States waof the rate of 1 in 1,500; in 1800 it was Dunean (Purdy) x, Dunlap, Fort Grant. 1 in 1,200; in 1870 it was 1 in 1,000, and

in 1889 it was I in 559," Your correspondent showed these figtres to Dr. Matthew D. Field, a local expert. Dr. Field thought the stated proportion of insane to the total popula-York city he figured with a pencil for a cues those figures are not'so far off.

brought to light 1 in 250." I do not behere that inscrity shows any said in executedy is on the reskout for charles." St. Louis Globs-Democrat.

Counting a Million. It is a fact that a Bullalo family, while traveling over Europe in a car riage some years ago, under the incentive of wagers, made a test of the mot ter of counting a million. Five mean bers of the family performed the task respectively in three weeks, five weeks, two months, and six months. As the five or six hours of steady counting a day, and by the use of pebbles, which were shifted from one pocket into another to mark tens and hundreds, the labor was greatly facilitated. It may readily be imagined that the counting of the latter admits a recollection of sometimes in those days finding himself counting when he should have been sayched. - Buffalo Councy.

Umbrellas for City Pedestriaus. Office at tended to for MODERATE FRES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent
Office, and we can obtain Patents in less
time than those remote from WASHING;
TON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We ad.
It is suggested by a well-known sculptor, who has the absent-mindedness to be always losing his umbrella, that this useful article should be provided by the city, vise as to patentability free of charge; and just as pavements and sewers are, in we make NOCHARGE UNLESS WEOB- which case, he observes to his friends.

If the carnel is the "ship of the desert," the caynee is the yacht of the prairies. How to Control Effectually All Such He is not for a pack, but a passenger. He is at the door, and I am ready for the ride. It is a May morning. The air is crystal. The forests are fresh. The birds are mirthful. The journey is inviting. It is to be a gailop through eastern Washington-the newest northwest. I make my mount at the door of a friend, a dozen miles south of Spokane Falls. I vault upon the back of a saddled something. What is it? A cayuse. What is a cayuse? An angel if humored a devil if resisted—a blockhead—a Machiavelli. . I saw hundreds of him. . I talked with many men about him. I fed him, and rode him, and studied him, but never could find him out. His origin is lost in antiquity-his reputation is the same. His name is not in our largest dictionary, nor his pedigree in any standard work I have seen. In descent the may be a degenerate of the English horse, as the mustang is of the Spanish

He is the Indian among horses. Every Indian on the Spokane plateau has his cayuse, as every Bedouin in the orient has his Arab. They are personal friends, and equals in all things. They have a common bed and board, and common aims in life. To eat, to drink, and to have their own way—these are the besall and end-all of their existence. But all and end-all of their existence. But to be specific; my mount is an iron-gray — weight, 700 pounds—black eyes and banged forctop—ears notched into four points—strong, stocky. "How far will he carry me in a day?" I ask, "As far "Have you evidence of this?" as you can ride him," answers the owner. Then comes a voiley of facts about neighbors who have ridden cayuses seventy miles a day for ten days at a stretch. "What shall I feed him?" When you stop, picket him out on the bunch-grass." "Does he buck?" "Every cayase bucks." "Does he bite?" Of course he bites." "Kick?" "Kicks!" I have learned enough to start on-although I have found my Strongbow (for so I named the cavuse after the first mile) was somewhat better than his reputation .- Overland Monthly.

Rich Men's Sons at Harvard. A great deal has been said lately about the prevalence of rich men's sons at Harvard, and the prodigal use they make of money, to the annoyance and humiliation of poor students. A Boston paper, which has taken pains to inquire into the matter, declares that the facts have been much exaggerated; that not more than 10 per cent. of the students are what would be called rich. At least 20 per cent. of them are so unequivocally poor as to be compelled to observe the closest economy. The remainder are young men of moderate means, whose annuel expenses, including vacations and slothes, are comprised between \$600 and

\$1 000 Even those classed as rich live, it says, without luxury or ostentation. The few who spend lavishly are urged to do so by their parents, who are responsible for their worst vices and folly. It is denied that the silly rich students have great influence over the rest; they are apt, indeed, to be disesteemed and avoided, unless they have redeeming traits, when they, naturally, often make themselves liked. It is also denied that the presence of rich n constant use in every sown in Ger. young men at college renders the lot of poor young students harder to bear. No youth of healthful mind, it is alleged, is so affected, and there is no place where cases of the human system originate in character and ability are so certain to be discovered and appreciated as in a great and hence I have logically declared that university.-New York Commercial Ad-

Talmage on Summer Religion.

It takes more grace to be an earnest become deprayed and diseased." and useful Christian in summer than in any other season. The very destitute, through lack of fuel and thick clothing. may find the winter the trying season, but those comfortably circumstanced find summer the Thermoyplæ that tests

their Christian courage and endurance. The spring is suggestive of God and tion was certainly exaggerated. Being heaven and a resurrection day. That osked what the proportion is in New eye must be blind that does not see God's footsteps in the new grass, and hear His sciento, and then said, looking somewhat voice in the call of 'the swallow at'the suzzled; "Why, its about I in 200, I caves, In the white blossoms of the orchards we find suggestion of those whose robes have been made white in and groveling about, half dead and half "Dr. Hammond said: "Read that ex- the blood of the Lamb. A May morning alive, year after year, you may surely tract in this way and you'll have the is a door opening irto heaven. So right idea: In 1850 the known insane in antumn mothers a great many moral and the United States nur-bered 1 in 1,500; religious suggestions. The season of in 1860 there were found 1 in 1,200; in cord-husking, the gorgeous woods that 1870 there were discovered an average of are becoming the catafulque of the dead I in 1.000, and in 1880 diligent search year, remind the duliest of his own fading and departure. But summer fatigues and weakens, and no man keeps his soul crease, but the drag-o-t is abroad, and in as desirable frame, unless by positive. resolution and espected implorations, cure is what they need more than a pair Pulpit and pew oftenmet stupid together, and ardent devotion is adjourned until September.-T. DeWat Talmage in Brooklyn Magazine.

Tarsus Past and Present.

The Tarsus in which St. Paul fived and the present town. The tomb of Sardauapalus is here, and at Tarsus was one of the three great universities of the pagan two months, and six months. As the three great universities of the pagan are command that time was spent entirely in driving about world—ranking among the Roman roys there complaints are out symptoms; they the continent, it was possible to pot in alty that of Athens or Alexandria. The are not the disorder, and the sus was then connected by the sea as tones not of discose in the head, the eye now by the river Cydnus, and floated ships. Now it is worthless, as a means . of transportation of any sort. It was up the Cydpus that Cleonatra came in barge of state, and here she and Antony first became a terrible bore to such of the met. The Cydnus is covered by a railparty as were not participants, and one road bridge. When the pile-drivers set at work they couldn't drive the timber down. Looking for the reason they found the earth below thickly covered ng his prayers, so mechanical del the with large, flat stones that covered thit become before the task was fin. the graves. The same was found up a the river bed. The river had change I its course, and was running above the wellcemented vaults of the old Tarsans .-Foreign Letter.

As an Essential Part.

President Eliot, of Harvard, remarks: "I recognize but one mental acquisition as an essential part of the education of which case, he observes to his friends, a lady or gentleman-mannely, an accurate and refined use of the mother tong a-." -Exchapt_e.

He is rich whose income is more than penses exceed his income. - Brayere.

developed with the

DANGEROUS DRUGS: 5

Horr'ble Habita

A gentieman who has spent the sum-mer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of mer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "That they work for years without a day out; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

a crime."

Mr. H. II. Warner, who was present at the time, said, "This is the first summer in years' that I have not spent on the water, Pena top busy."

"Then, Lempson you have been advertible at the little of the land.

Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc., habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and annevs and liver, for, as you may be aware, excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J M. Hall, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, wwo, after exhaustive inquiry reported that there was no remedy

known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!" "Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?" "There are forty millions of people in

the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of mor-phine, epinus, quinine and cocaine, They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are uncon-scious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by poysicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. also says that moderate opinm and other drug caters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great

remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation." "Well does not this discovery give you

cure?"
"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that nearly all the disif our specific were used, over ninety per cent, of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs an I excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, coraine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be

asked for?" You really believe then, Mr. Warner. that the majority of diseases come from kidney and fiver complaints?" 'I do! When you see a person moping

put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble." The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent occulist of this city, who said that balf the patients who came to him for eve treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life thefr eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough, course of treatment with Warner's safe of eye placers. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the looly; with some it affects eyes; with others the hand; with others the stomach or the longs, or chaumatic disorders follows and sensalgin tears there is pieces, or they lose the powers and went to school is twenty feet below; of taste, small or become imposent to where the onesent town. The tomb of Sardana, functions of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth

at command?" or stomach, or of varility, necessarily, but of the kidney person in the blood and they any prevail and no pain occur

in the kidness." It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored but to hearth when the doctors become intections and that the entire I-y the dew.-Chicago Herald. world should pay trainte to its power. For as Mr. Ventuer (y), the sall stare constantly increase it is hills the pressperfor adversi-ing is constantly dentinished ing. This ejectly to once in practe of the extract ductry in 1% of the prepara-

In a National Way. 1. Carl Rosa, who is doing so much - Lagish opera in Great Britain, put lion to an American earlier dies not your American operain a truly national way by bring at American operas, or at least

composed to English words.

i lphia Press. liabit, if not resisted, soon becomeelessity .- Augustine,

Chinese Tea-Drinking in San Francisco.

You drink without meat or bread at this place, where I advise you to take tea. Your food is fish and candy and nuts. You will not miss the meat or bread on the table. And this, I think, is about the highest praise I can write down of the delights in spending a 25 cents for a taste of pure and in adulterated tea. The dinner, or "tea," is, I assure you, made up entirely of fish, fruit and nuts; and such queer and curious candied fruits!

You see no Americans here, excerthose who come tearing up the brastairs with a very red guide-book and very bad manners. Some Britis's secaptains, who know rea, load about, but are very quiet. And so it rests you here You'see groups of Chinese merchant-or travelers, come in, sit on a table an take tea as at home exactly. They not like chairs, and so they double the legs in all sorts of ways. They in great respect to strangers, and all a rise and run in a body to help you need be, or to give any information

fully as they come in or go out. Tea is brought in a large cup of t thinnest and finest blue porcelain. Y may smell of the ten, finger it, tear all to bits if you like. A man stands with a brass teakettle of a curious old ashion filled with boiling water. This is poured on your tea at your pleasure. Then you put a little red porcelain lid on your large cup. Then in about half a minute you pour the tea from your big cup into a very small and very fine cup, of an egg-shell size and thickness. In the course of half an hour you may, if you like, have as many as three cups of hot water poured on your tea. But I am told that a real good Chinese tea tippler only has one; takes it strong and straight, you see .- Joaquin Miller in Chicago

The Clam Cure in Connecticut.

In some parts of Switzerland the natives make their fortunes with what they call the grape cure. The system is avely advertised, and resident physians administer the proper quantities of esh grapes. You go to a mountain vilage, enjoy the fine scenery and bracing air, eat grapes for a certain number of weeks, and are sent home in excellent ealth. Enterprising Connecticuters are proposing to advertise the clam cure in a similar manner. The medicinal effects of eating New London clams have

never been adequately exploited. The extraordinary recovery of ex-President Arthur, who got well as soon as he had eaten fried clams, is cited as an illustration. Most men about town know the virtue of a cocktail of clam juice before breakfast. A diet of raw clams is one of the best remedies for dysppesia. In the clam cure, as in all other cures. it is necessary to have some faith as an adjunct; but this can be supplied by the publication of certificates from patients who have been benefitted by a sojourn on the Connecticut coast.-New York

The Care of a King's Heart. A curious ceremony, recalling to one's mind the customs of the middle ages, took place a few days ago at Munich. King Ludwig's heart, which had been removed from his body previous to the embalinment of the latter, was placed at the time in a magniticent silver-gilt urn specially made for the purpose and filled with spirits of wine. The 2d inst. all the bells in the city began to toll, flags were half-masted, minute gans fired, and shops closed, while the urn containing the illfated monarch's heart, accompanied by an immense military escort, was borne in solemn procession through the streets to the Western Bailway station, whence it was conveyed by special train to Altotting, about half an hour's ride by rail from the capital. On arrival there it was confided to the monks of the ancient monastery of the place, who have already in their keeping the hearts of a

long line of King Ladwig's predecessors. -London Letter. Oliver Cromwell's Cup.

An interesting hellioom, known as the "Oliver Cromwell cup," has recently been the subject of Intigation. The cur in question was presented by Oliver Gromwell to his son in-law, Gen. Ireton, and was given by Gen. Ireton to Dame Whorwood. A des mdant of this lacv. one Dr. Whorwood, bequeathed Lord Sherborne and his heirs my Oliver Cromwell cup presented to our common ancestor, Dame Whorwood for an heir-Unfortunately, however, for the arrying out of 'the ebctor's intentions, the late Lord Sherborne' died before the testator, and Mr. Justice North has recently held the out old not pass to the ent Lord She some, but that the convignment, innsmoth has the the test. tor intended to give the cup to the individual who at the date of the will was Lord Sherborno, -- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Snall Harvest in France. The small harvest has just begun' France. The "poor man's oyster" is --appreciated that Paris alone consumer some forty-nine tons daily, the best kincoming from Greroble or Bergund The finest speciment are carefully rearan escargetiere, e- snail park, such as the poor Captichin monks planned in by gone days at Column and Weinbawhen they had no mency to buy food, and so cultivated smalls, But the majority are collected by the vine-dressers the evening from the stone hears, where the snais have assembled to en-

Value of Crop, in England. In the list of real, and sales per acre of cultivated land in Tagland, mushroov lead with 500 pone is sterling as if average produced. 'liowing come I berts, 200 pounds sterling; onions, 1 pounds sterling: bick currents, pounds sterling; stra- berries, 150 pounsterling; gooseberries plums, early lettuce and early potat de, 100 pounds ster-

ling each. -Boston | lget. An English angler explains his detion to the sport by saying that it 'the only amusement fishes ever have

The agate was for erly cut in huma form, and was occasionally worn in th but by gatlants.

A FAMILY PROCESSION. A Millionaire's Caravan, Going Out Inte

the Country-The Entire Outfit. The magnificence and state in which ome of our more pretentions families travel, not only asto lishes the natives, but is ap' to take the breath out of a city man who is accustomed to the display of the same people in town. I was driving along the Hudson the last week in July, when I met a well-known New York family moving outso their country house for the month of August. The daughter. of the house and two young brothers were riding ahead on their favorite horses fellowed at a distance by a sociate

You'll meet the rest of us half a mile back," she said; "such a caravan! And we only live here a month, for we're expected at Lenox on the 15th of Septem-

Then they all cantered on. Over the bre'v of the hill I observed a small village cart with a cool hittle-miss driving a pony and a footman in everyday attire working like a Trojan to keep a small army of poodles in the cart and prevent another batch of dogs, that were chained to the tail of the cart and running behind, from being dragged in the dust. There were fox terriers, a small bull dog. a water spaniel, and a yelping skye in the cart, while two hird dogs, a big deer nound, and an Irish setter sent up a base chorus from the rear. The footman was what country girls would technically describe as "a sight." Behind this little feature of the parade came the family carriage with the mother and two maids and the big coachman, There were bundles and wraps and two bird cages and an entire absence of the head of the family, who was so busy that he had decided to run up later on the train. Wise man. Just behind the family carriage was a couch resplendent, and gorgeous with four superb theroughbreds ambling and pawing the dust.

The oldest son of the house-he is but 21-was on the box soat, but beside him was the regular guar I of the ceach ready to lend a hand in an entergency. oldest son held the rains proudly. It had been his Embition to sit in his father's scat for ten years, and this was the first time it had ever been gratified. A raw and rather delicately built boy is likely to have all he can do to manage a spirited four in hand. He was happy. It had been stipulated that the guard should sit beside him and that he should not pass the family carriage, which moved at the regulation speed. Nevertheless he was in clover. Two boy friends sat on one of the broad seats dressed in yachting toggery and chaffling the driver as they consumed innumerable cigarettes. Directly behind them were two immense express wagons, each with three horses abreast. They were loaded with trunks, boxes and bales. Following them were two carriages and a light buckboard, made of white ash, all towed by the horses and wagon of a prominent firm of

carriage builders. I confess that at this point I began to to wonder when the procession would come to an end. I turned a bend in the road and encountered the smug visage of a well known horse trainer, who was driving a team of trotters that are known a picture to see the care and dhintiness with which he drove, steering the valuable animals clear of pebbles on the road that another man would not have seen, and talking and whispering to them constantly. The horses' sleek and well groomed coats shone in the sun like ofled silk, and their sensitive cars swept back and forth at every sound of the driver's voice. As they moved along their small hoofs and clean cut lags fairly danced. They were loth to touch the ground. I never saw a prettier sight than that pair of sturdy horses. On the box by the driver folled the butler, without coat, dignity or collar, smoking a huge cigar and looking extremely larky and happy. Within the ceach there was a picturesque jumble of cooks and housemaids, red faced, laughing and overdressed. A small baggage wagon, with a tricycle, a bicycle and a baby-carriage, finally brought the family procession to

a close. Who says America has no

leisure class?-Cor. Brooklyn Engle. Delsarteism in London at Last. "Delsarteism" has at last reached this country. In America it Hourishes, has its hundreds of professors and thousands of disciples, a literature of its' own, and even a newspaper. Here it is absolutely unknown. Delsarte died at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, having been in the course of his life first a ring picker, then an opera singer, and last a philosopher. His philosophy was tire study of gesture and action and grace. He worked his system thoroughly, going, to nature for guidance and addition; and reasoning out what she taught him. His views were something of the kind that Darwin has expressed in this the try of the emotions, except that he applied them to practice and taught the practice to others. Rache!, Mallieran, and Micready were among the most famous of his pupils. He gave lessons to actors, but was something veremuch more than a mere teacher of a stront. On his death his system passe, to America, and there took root and boye fruit. In France, apparently, when his populs died his name was forgotten. Two Americans have come over this season to set up his philosophy and make it known to the English. The cult seems certainly to have in it the elements of a London

success,-Pall Mall Gazecte. Sick People in Burmah. Prome is now visited with an attack of cholera and smallpes, disasses which are constantly prevalent throughout Burmah. When there is unich dekness about one often sees the river full of little lights floating down it. It is a custom of the Burmese to place a light in a tiny raft, sometimes with a live pigeon inside, and float it down the giver. If the light continues as long as they can watch, they take it as a sign that the sick person will recover: if, on the contrary, it goes out, that he will size. I have sometimes seen the river full of these little lights sailing down .- Burm h Cor.

New York Star.